

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION

MARIA MAKRI,

Plaintiff,

V.

STATE OF TEXAS AND CHILD  
PROTECTIVE SERVICES,

Defendants.

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No. 3:19-cv-1479-M-BN

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Plaintiff Maria Makri filed a *pro se* civil right complaint challenging a state court's decision denying her and her husband conservatorship over their minor granddaughter. *See generally* Dkt. No. 4 (citing case number JC-17-01300-W, 304th Dist. Ct., Dallas Cnty., Tex.). She requests that the Court modify the state court decision by ordering that the granddaughter be placed with her or, alternatively, "stop the adoption process [pending] a hearing or trial." *Id.* at 5.

Her action has been referred to the undersigned United States magistrate judge for pretrial management under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and a standing order of reference from Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn.

On June 27, 2019, the Court ordered Makri to file no later than July 29, 2019 a written response to show the Court that it has subject matter jurisdiction over this lawsuit. *See* Dkt. No. 5. No response was filed. *See id.* at 6 (warning Makri that "[f]ailure to comply with this order will result in a recommendation that this action be

dismissed for either lack of subject matter jurisdiction under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(h)(3) and/or failure to prosecute and obey an order of the Court under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b)").

The undersigned therefore enters these findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommendation that the Court should dismiss this action without prejudice for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

### **Applicable Background, Legal Standards, and Analysis**

Federal courts have an independent duty to examine their own subject matter jurisdiction, *see Ruhrgas AG v. Marathon Oil Co.*, 526 U.S. 574, 583-84 (1999), particularly when – as is the case here – a plaintiff's complaint fails to make it apparent that subject matter jurisdiction exists.

The federal courts' jurisdiction is limited, and federal courts generally may only hear a case if it involves a question of federal law or where diversity of citizenship exists between the parties. *See* 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332. Because Makri chose to file her lawsuit in federal court, it is her burden to establish federal jurisdiction. *See Butler v. Dallas Area Rapid Transit*, 762 F. App'x 193, 194 (5th Cir. 2019) (per curiam) ("[A]ssertions [that] are conclusory [ ] are insufficient to support [an] attempt to establish subject-matter jurisdiction." (citing *Evans v. Dillard Univ.*, 672 F. App'x 505, 505-06 (5th Cir. 2017) (per cuiam); *Jeanmarie v. United States*, 242 F.3d 600, 602 (5th Cir. 2001))). And if she does not, this lawsuit must be dismissed. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 12(h)(3) ("If the court determines at any time that it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction, the court must dismiss the action.").

In diversity cases, each plaintiff's citizenship must be diverse from each defendant's citizenship, and the amount in controversy must exceed \$75,000. *See* 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(a), (b).

Federal question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 “exists when ‘a well-pleaded complaint establishes either that federal law creates the cause of action or that the plaintiff's right to relief necessarily depends on resolution of a substantial question of federal law.’” *Borden v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 589 F.3d 168, 172 (5th Cir. 2009) (quoting *Franchise Tax Bd. v. Constr. Laborers Vacation Tr.*, 463 U.S. 1, 27-28 (1983)). “A federal question exists ‘if there appears on the face of the complaint some substantial, disputed question of federal law.’” *In re Hot-Hed Inc.*, 477 F.3d 320, 323 (5th Cir. 2007) (quoting *Carpenter v. Wichita Falls Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 44 F.3d 362, 366 (5th Cir. 1995)).

The Court will not assume it has jurisdiction. Rather, “the basis upon which jurisdiction depends must be alleged affirmatively and distinctly and cannot be established argumentatively or by mere inference.” *Getty Oil Corp. v. Ins. Co. of N.A.*, 841 F.2d 1254, 1259 (5th Cir. 1988) (citing *Ill. Cent. Gulf R. Co. v. Pargas, Inc.*, 706 F.2d 633, 636 & n.2 (5th Cir. 1983)).

Makri's claims, stemming from a state family court proceeding, implicate “the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine” – “a narrow jurisdictional bar ... designed to prevent lower federal courts from exercising jurisdiction over matters that are exclusively reserved for Supreme Court review under 28 U.S.C. § 1257.” *Gross v. Dannatt*, 736 F. App'x 493, 494 (5th Cir. 2018) (per curiam) (citing *Lance v. Dennis*, 546 U.S. 459, 464, 463 (2006)

(per curiam); citation omitted). Put differently, federal-court authority to review a state court’s judgment lies exclusively with the United States Supreme Court. *See Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Saudi Basic Indus. Corp.*, 544 U.S. 280, 292 (2005) (“Because § 1257, as long interpreted, vests authority to review a state court’s judgment solely in this Court, the District Courts in *Rooker* and *Feldman* lacked subject-matter jurisdiction.” (citations omitted)); *see also Hale v. Harney*, 786 F.2d 688, 691 (5th Cir. 1986) (“Judicial errors committed in state courts are for correction in the state court systems, at the head of which stands the United State Supreme Court.”).

Under this doctrine, a federal district court lacks jurisdiction to consider “cases brought by state-court losers complaining of injuries caused by state-court judgments rendered before the district court proceedings commenced and inviting district court review and rejection of those judgments.” *Exxon*, 544 U.S. 280 at 284; *see Johnson v. De Grandy*, 512 U.S. 997, 1005-06 (1994) (“under [*Rooker-Feldman*] a party losing in state court is barred from seeking what in substance would be appellate review of the state judgment in a United States district court, based on the losing party’s claim that the state judgment itself violates the loser’s federal rights” (citing *D.C. Ct. App. v. Feldman*, 460 U.S. 462, 482 (1983); *Rooker v. Fid. Tr. Co.*, 263 U.S. 413, 416 (1923))); *Houston v. Queen*, 606 F. App’x 725, 730 (5th Cir. 2015) (stating that there are four elements to the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine: “(1) a state-court loser; (2) alleging harm caused by a state-court judgment; (3) that was rendered before the district court proceeding began; and (4) federal suit requests review and reversal of the state-court judgment.”); *see also Truong v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, 717 F.3d 377, 382 (5th Cir. 2013)

(“Reduced to its essence, the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine holds that inferior federal courts do not have the power to modify or reverse state court judgments’ except when authorized by Congress.” (quoting *Union Planters Bank Nat’l Ass’n v. Salih*, 369 F.3d 457, 462 (5th Cir. 2004))).

“A plaintiff cannot ‘circumvent this jurisdictional limitation by asserting claims not raised in the state court proceedings or claims framed as original claims for relief,’ if these claims are ‘inextricably intertwined with a state judgment.’” *Turner v. Cade*, 354 F. App’x 108, 111 (5th Cir. 2009) (per curiam) (quoting *United States v. Shepherd*, 23 F.3d 923, 924 (5th Cir. 1994); citation and internal quotation marks omitted).

The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit has “held ‘that litigants may not obtain review of state court actions by filing complaints about those actions in lower federal courts cast in the form of civil rights suits’” and that, moreover, “[t]he only federal recourse for constitutional questions arising in state court proceedings is application for writ of certiorari to the United States Supreme Court.” *Id.* (quoting *Hale*, 786 F.2d at 690-91, then citing *Liedtke v. State Bar of Tex.*, 18 F.3d 315, 317 (5th Cir. 1994)).

Courts in this circuit have “consistently applied the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine as a bar to federal jurisdiction over matters related to family[-law] disputes.” *Evans v. Williamson Cnty. Gov’t*, No. A-15-CV-436-SS, 2015 WL 4621449, at \*4 (W.D. Tex. May 28, 2015) (collecting cases), *rec. accepted*, 2015 WL 4624708 (W.D. Tex. July 31, 2015). Such disputes include challenging a state court’s conservatorship decision as violating the losing party’s civil rights. *See, e.g., Moore v. Whitman*, 742 F. App’x 829, 832 (5th

Cir. 2018) (per curiam) (“Moore’s causes of injury here are (1) the state-court jury’s findings designating the Hoods as sole managing conservatorship over ALH and (2) the state appellate-court’s judgment affirming the jury’s findings. Moore’s claims are ‘inextricably intertwined’ with the state-court judgment; indeed, Moore sought in her amended complaint injunctive relief halting ALH’s adoption – which the state-court allowed to proceed in favor of the Hoods – while Moore continued to pursue custody. This relief would have required the district court to modify the state appellate court’s judgment, which it cannot do. Moore’s recourse for constitutional violations in the state-court proceedings should have been to seek review from the United States Supreme Court.” (footnotes omitted)).

The Court should therefore dismiss this action without prejudice for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

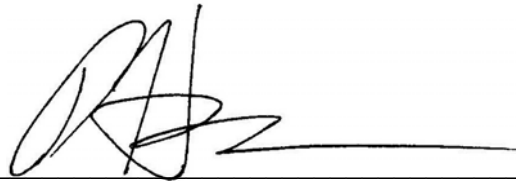
### **Recommendation**

The Court should dismiss this action without prejudice under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12(h)(3).

A copy of these findings, conclusions, and recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of these findings, conclusions, and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge’s findings, conclusions, and recommendation

where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Servs. Auto. Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).

DATED: August 20, 2019

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Horan', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

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DAVID L. HORAN  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE